

Does My Business Need an AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PERMIT?



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Air Pollution Control Permit?

Introduction

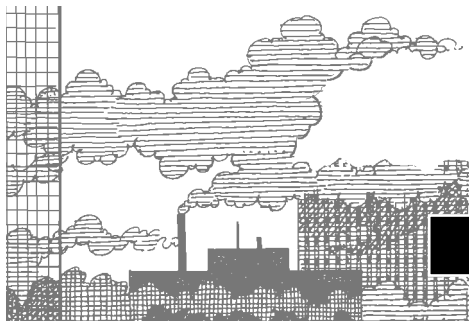
This document was prepared in response to a recommendation of the Governor's Small Business Environmental Task Force. It is intended to provide a guide or roadmap to assist you in determining whether your business requires an air pollution control permit from the Bureau of Air. Figuring out whether or not a permit is needed has been confusing and frustrating to many small businesses. This document explains how to make this determination. However, it does not provide a definitive answer for every person or emission source, since complex matters requiring interpretation and assistance can arise.

There are two kinds of air pollution control permits required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. **Construction permits** are required prior to beginning construction of an emission source or air pollution control equipment. **Operating permits** are required for operation of an emission source or air pollution control equipment subject to the permit requirements.

Determining whether your business contains an emission source may be a complicated question that requires interpretation. Similarly, questions requiring interpretation may arise in determining whether an "emission source" falls within an exemption or what kind of permit you may need.

If you have any questions or would like assistance from someone in the **Bureau of Air's Permit Section**, please feel free to call 217/782-2113. Someone will be ready to assist you. You may also wish to obtain assistance from the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, Small Business Environmental Assistance Helpline at 800/252-3998 or the environmental professional of your choice.

Your business may also need a water permit or a land permit or both, regardless of whether an air permit is required. Documents to assist you with these permits are also available from the Agency.



Does My Business Need a

Construction Permit?

Generally, you can determine whether your business needs an **air pollution control construction permit** by going through the steps described below. For a new business or a new “emission source,” you can determine whether your business needs a construction permit by going through Steps 1 and 2 below. For an existing emission source, you will also need to look at Steps 3 and 4 below to determine whether your existing source has been modified so as to require a construction permit.

For an existing emission source, you should be aware that even if you did not obtain a construction permit prior to the construction of your emission source, you may be required to obtain an operating permit. The Agency recommends that you determine whether you need an operating permit (see the Operating Permit Section of this document) and apply for an operating permit regardless of whether you obtained a construction permit.

Step 1

Does my business have an emission source?

You should first ask whether your business has an **emission source** or **air pollution control equipment** as defined in the state air pollution control regulations (the definition of “emission source” is very broad and includes almost any industrial or process equipment).

Air pollution control equipment is any equipment or facility of a type intended to eliminate, prevent, reduce or control the emission of **specified air contaminants** (see **Appendix 1**) to the atmosphere.

An **emission source** is any equipment or facility of a type capable of emitting **specified air contaminants** (see **Appendix 1**) to the atmosphere.

Three important considerations:

- If your business has air pollution control equipment, it has an emission source.
- If your business does not have an emission source meeting this definition, you are not required to obtain an air pollution control construction permit.
- If your business does have an emission source, you should go on to **Step 2**.

Does my emission source fit within any of the exemptions from the state permit requirements?

The environmental regulations for air pollution contain a list of emission sources (and associated air pollution control equipment) for which you are not required to obtain a construction permit. Most of these are small emission sources, many of which are located at small businesses.

Appendix 2 contains a list of the exemptions to air permit requirements contained in the state air pollution control regulations. You should review **Appendix 2** to determine whether your “emission source” may fit within any of the exemptions to the permit requirement.

Two important considerations:

- If your emission source does not fit within one of the permit exemptions, you are required to obtain an air pollution control construction permit from the Bureau of Air prior to construction of the emission source.
- If your emission source does fit within one of more of the exemptions, you are not required to obtain a state air pollution control construction permit. These two steps are all that is needed for a new emission source to determine whether a construction permit is required.

You should be aware that even if you do not need a permit, there may be certification, control requirements or recordkeeping requirements with which you must comply.

Step 3

For an existing emission source, have you made any modification that triggers the construction permit requirement?

You should ask whether your emission source will be modified in a manner that meets the definition of a **modification** as contained in the air pollution control regulations:

- A **modification** is any physical change in, or change in the method of operations, of an emission source or of air pollution control equipment which increases the amount of any specified air contaminant emitted by such source or equipment or which results in the emission of any specified air contaminant not previously emitted. It shall be presumed that an increase in the use of raw materials, the time of operation or the rate of production will change the amount of any specified air contaminant emitted. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this definition, for purposes of permits issued pursuant to Subpart D, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) may specify conditions under which an emission source or air pollution control equipment may be operated without causing a modification as herein defined, and normal cyclical variations, before the date operating permits are required, shall not be considered modifications.

There is a significant amount of historical interpretation of this definition (35 Ill. Adm. Code §201.102). In some situations, the interpretation can be quite complex. However, under the air regulations, any physical change in an emission source that increases emissions will generally require a construction permit.

You may wish to discuss these issues with someone from the Bureau of Air's Permit Section or obtain professional assistance or both in making this determination.

Step 4

If new equipment or modifications cause increased emissions, are any other regulations triggered?

You should ask yourself if your emissions from new construction or modifications are at a **major source** level (defined in this section).

If the emissions do exceed the major level, then the piece of equipment or modification may need to comply with federal regulations for the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality (PSD) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 203, New Source Review (NSR). Under the PSD requirements, the owner or operator of all subject sources are required to apply the best available control technology for each pollutant for which the source emits a large enough amount to classify the source as a **major source** for that pollutant, while under NSR requirements, the owner or operator is required to apply the lowest achievable emission rate.

If your emissions are close to or at a major level, then a meeting with a permit analyst is highly recommended before construction to determine applicability of these rules.

- A **major source** is defined as any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under common control of the same person or persons) belonging to a single major industrial grouping and is described in one of the following:
- **potential to emit** 100 tons per year ("T/yr") or more of any air pollutant, i.e., particulate matter (PM-10), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), or volatile organic material (VOM), including volatile organic compounds (VOC).
- **potential to emit** 25 T/yr or more of VOM in the metropolitan Chicago ozone nonattainment area
- **potential to emit** 10 T/yr or more of any one of the 188 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act, or
- **potential to emit** 25 T/yr of any combination of HAPS {**Potential to emit** is the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and opera-

tional design after any required reduction by air pollution control devices. Note that this is calculated considering the maximum capacity of the equipment (use 8760 operating hours per year).}

The PSD and NSR requirements also state that the owner or operator of all subject sources complete an air quality analysis of ambient air quality in the source's area.

Depending on the potential emissions and which area of the state your business is located will determine which requirements (NSR or PSD) will be required.



Does My Business Need an **Operating Permit?**

Determining whether your business needs an **air pollution control operating permit** is nearly identical to determining whether your business needs a construction permit. However, you should pay special attention to the explanation of the federal Clean Air Act Permit Program (CAAPP) requirements below, since they do not always follow the same steps. There are also different kinds of operating permits of which you need to be aware.

Will you need an air pollution construction permit for your emission source?

- If your emission source or air pollution control equipment does not need an air construction permit (as determined from Steps 1 and 2 of the earlier section of this document), it does not need an operating permit. (But see **Note** below.)
- If your emission source or air pollution control equipment does or will need a construction permit, it will also need an operating permit.

Note: In a limited number of circumstances, the requirement for a CAAPP permit may still apply even if your emission source fits within one of the exemptions. For example, certain businesses subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) are exempt from the state operating permit requirements (i.e., certain dry cleaners); however, they may emit a level of **hazardous air pollutant (HAP)** emissions that triggers a CAAPP permit requirement. A list of the 188 HAPs is found in **Appendix 1**. Similarly, certain engines exempt from the state operating permit requirement may emit enough nitrogen oxides to trigger the CAAPP permit requirement.

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What Type of Operating Permit Is Required?

The most important thing to determine is whether your business needs to obtain an air pollution control operating permit. Completing the three steps mentioned earlier will help you answer that question.

However, if you have determined that you need an operating permit for your business, you will want to know the type of operating permit you need. This will determine the application requirements you must meet, the application forms you should use, and the permit you will receive. The Bureau of Air's Permit Section, at 217-782-2113, will help you if you need assistance.

A brief description of the different kinds of operating permits follows below. As with the Steps above, determining what kind of permit you need to obtain may require interpretation for which you may want to obtain assistance from the Bureau of Air. You may also wish to obtain assistance from an environmental professional of your choice.

Lifetime State Operating Permit:

Emission sources subject to the requirement to obtain a state air pollution control operating permit will be able to receive a lifetime permit for the emission source. This lifetime permit does not require renewal or reapplication unless requested by the Agency for certain defined reasons. After July 1, 1998, lifetime permits will be issued for all new sources not subject to **CAAPP** and **FESOP** permitting requirements (see below). All existing

state operating permits will be issued as lifetime permits at the time of their renewal.

Clean Air Act Permit Program (CAAPP):

The CAAPP permit is the most extensive and demanding of the operating permits. The CAAPP program was mandated by the federal Clean Air Act and is contained in Section 39.5 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. It generally covers larger or more significant emission sources from an air pollution perspective.

For sources that previously had a regular state operating permit, the CAAPP permit, once issued, will replace the earlier operating permit. In addition, once a complete CAAPP application has been submitted to the Agency and deemed complete, it is not necessary to renew the regular state operating permit as long as no change has been made at the source that meets the definition of **modification** (see page 4). However, the provisions of the state operating permit remain in effect until the Agency acts on the CAAPP application.

The CAAPP application process is detailed and complex and will typically require professional assistance. A packet of information, including application forms, is available from the Bureau of Air's Permit Section. The requirements of a CAAPP permit are more extensive than the existing state operating permit program in a number of areas. Public notice and an opportunity for hearing are required. In addition, there is an opportunity for review of proposed permits by U.S. EPA, the public, and affected states. U.S. EPA also has the ability to object to, terminate and reissue permits.

The Bureau of Air's Permit Section has sent letters and packets to businesses that it believes may need a CAAPP permit (including those who could avoid the requirement by obtaining a Federal Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP)). However, because the Bureau does not necessarily have information (or enough information) about all of these businesses, you may need a CAAPP permit even though you did not receive a letter from the Bureau. You are responsible for obtaining the permit whether or not you received the letter.

In order to make a definitive interpretation for your business, you may wish to contact the **Bureau of Air's Permit Section** or obtain professional assistance or both.

The CAAPP permit requirement applies to any source that meets one of the criteria below:

- Any **major source**,
- Sources subject to requirements under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS), if specifically required by U.S. EPA,
- Coal-fired electric utilities subject to acid-rain control requirements.

(See the Clean Air Act Permit Program, Section 39.5 (415 ILCS 5/39.5) May 1, 1994)

The owner or operator of a new CAAPP source must submit a complete CAAPP application within 12 months after commencing operation. A construction permit must be obtained prior to construction. The owner or operator of an existing source that becomes subject to CAAPP requirements solely due to a change in operation must submit a complete CAAPP application at least 180 days before the change in operation.

Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP):

This permit is available in lieu of the CAAPP permit and is available on a voluntary basis for those who wish to avoid the CAAPP permit requirement. Not all persons who are subject to the CAAPP can obtain a FESOP in lieu of the CAAPP. Generally, a FESOP is only available for a source that can limit its emissions in a federally enforceable way so as to keep them below the applicability provisions of the CAAPP program. Like the CAAPP permit, it involves public notice, federal review and other requirements. However, it typically is less costly to apply for a FESOP.

What is the purpose or value of a FESOP?

A FESOP allows certain sources to restrict their operations in a manner to avoid the requirement to obtain a CAAPP permit. In

almost every case, it will be more expensive to obtain and comply with a CAAPP permit.

What is a FESOP?

A FESOP is an operating permit that has undergone public notice and contains conditions that can be enforced by USEPA. These conditions can contain limits on the operations of the plant, i.e., material used, hours of operation, and associated recordkeeping requirements, which effectively restrict the **potential to emit** (see page 5) of a source below major source levels thereby excluding the source from the CAAPP requirement.

What sources are eligible for a FESOP?

A source can apply for a FESOP if the **potential to emit** (see page 5) from the source triggers CAAPP requirements, but maximum actual emissions are below, or can be restricted to remain below, major source thresholds.

How does someone apply for a FESOP?

Application is strictly on a voluntary basis. The applicant must formally request an operating permit containing federally enforceable limits restricting the “potential to emit” below major source levels to avoid CAAPP. The complete application must propose a set of enforceable limitations on emissions, operations and production, which constrain plant emissions below major source level.

For Further Information contact the following:

Permit application forms are available at these numbers as well; or you may write to the following addresses:

Illinois EPA

Bureau of Air, #11

1021 North Grand Ave. E

P. O. Box 19276

Springfield, IL 62794-9276

Air Permit Section: 217/782-2113

www.epa.state.il.us

Illinois Small Business Environmental Assistance Program

Department of Commerce and
Community Affairs

620 E. Adams Street

Springfield, IL 62701

DCCA Helpline: 800/252-3998

www.commerce.state.il.us

The CAAPP Hotline number is 217/785-5151. Special assistance is available for small businesses that need a CAAPP permit by calling the hotline number and identifying yourself as a small business requesting assistance.

Appendix 1

Specified Air Contaminant:

any air contaminant as to which this Subtitle contains emission standards or other specific limitations and any contaminant regulated in Illinois pursuant to Section 9.1 of the Act.

Air contaminants that meet this definition include the following:

carbon monoxide (CO)

particulate matter (PM-10)

nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

sulfur dioxides (SO₂)

lead

volatile organic material

(including volatile organic compounds (VOCs))

total particulates

organic material

dioxins

furans

fluorides

hydrogen chloride

hydrogen sulfide

sulfuric acid mist

sulfur compounds

In addition, it includes most of the **188 hazardous air pollutants** (see list below) regulated under and listed in Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Note: Because of the number of contaminants meeting this definition of “special air contaminant,” you are very likely to be an emission source if you have emissions.

(The above definitions are taken from “Title 35: Environmental Protection, Subtitle B: Air Pollution, Chapter I: Pollution Control Board, State of Illinois Rules and Regulations,” Section 201.102)

Hazardous Air Pollutants

Section 112 Hazardous Pollutants *5/4/99 update*

"This draft list includes current EPA staff recommendations for technical corrections and clarifications of the hazardous air pollutants (HAP) list in Section 112(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act. This draft has been distributed to apprise interested parties of potential future changes in the HAP list and is informational only. The recommended revisions of the current HAP list which are included in this draft do not themselves change the list as adopted by Congress and have no legal effect. EPA intends to propose specific revisions of the HAP list, including any technical corrections or clarifications of the list, only through notice and comment rulemaking."

Chemical Abstracts

Service Number	Pollutant
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde
60-35-5	Acetamide
75-05-8	Acetonitrile
98-86-2	Acetophenone
53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene
107-02-8	Acrolein
79-06-1	Acrylamide
79-10-7	Acrylic acid
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
107-05-1	Allyl chloride
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl
62-53-3	Aniline
90-04-0	o-Anisidine
1332-21-4	Asbestos
71-43-2	Benzene (including benzene from gasoline)
92-87-5	Benzidine
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
92-52-4	Biphenyl

Service Number	Pollutant
117-81-7	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)
542-88-1	Bis(chloromethyl) ether
75-25-2	Bromoform
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene
156-62-7	Calcium cyanamide
105-60-2	Caprolactam (Removed 6/18/96, 61FR30816)
133-06-2	Captan
63-25-2	Carbaryl
75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride
463-58-1	Carbonyl sulfide
120-80-9	Catechol
133-90-4	Chloramben
57-74-9	Chlordane
7782-50-5	Chlorine
79-11-8	Chloroacetic acid
532-27-4	2-Chloroacetophenone
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene
510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate
67-66-3	Chloroform
107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether
126-99-8	Chloroprene
1319-77-3	Cresol/Cresylic acid (mixed isomers)
95-48-7	o-Cresol
108-39-4	m-Cresol
106-44-5	p-Cresol
98-82-8	Cumene
N/A	2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid) (including salts and esters)
72-55-9	DDE (1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis (p-hlorophenyl) ethylene)
334-88-3	Diazomethane

Service Number	Pollutant
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis[2-chloroethyl]ether)
542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene
62-73-7	Dichlorvos
111-42-2	Diethanolamine
64-67-5	Diethyl sulfate
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
60-11-7	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
121-69-7	N,N-Dimethylaniline
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride
68-12-2	N,N-Dimethylformamide
57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine
131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate
N/A	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol (including salts)
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane 1,4-Diethyleneoxide)
122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)
106-88-7	1,2-Epoxybutane
140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene
51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)
75-00-3	Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)

Service Number	Pollutant
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)
107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol
151-56-4	Ethyleneimine (Aziridine)
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide
96-45-7	Ethylene thiourea
75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)
50-00-0	Formaldehyde
76-44-8	Heptachlor
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene
N/A	1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorocyclohexane (all stereo isomers, including lindane)
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane
822-06-0	Hexamethylene diisocyanate
680-31-9	Hexamethylphosphoramide
110-54-3	Hexane
302-01-2	Hydrazine
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid (Hydrogen chloride [gas only])
7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid)
123-31-9	Hydroquinone
78-59-1	Isophorone
108-31-6	Maleic anhydride
67-56-1	Methanol
72-43-5	Methoxychlor
74-83-9	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)
74-87-3	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)

Service Number	Pollutant
71-55-6	Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)
60-34-4	Methylhydrazine
74-88-4	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)
624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate
1634-04-4	Methyl tert-butyl ether
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)
75-09-2	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
101-68-8	4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)
101-77-9	4,4'-Methylenedianiline
91-20-3	Naphthalene
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene
92-93-3	4-Nitrobiphenyl
100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol
79-46-9	2-Nitropropane
684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
59-89-2	N-Nitrosomorpholine
56-38-2	Parathion
82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol
108-95-2	Phenol
106-50-3	p-Phenylenediamine
75-44-5	Phosgene
7803-51-2	Phosphine
N/A	Phosphorus Compounds
85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride

Service Number	Pollutant
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)
1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone
57-57-8	beta-Propiolactone
123-38-6	Propionaldehyde
114-26-1	Propoxur (Baygon)
78-87-5	Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)
75-56-9	Propylene oxide
75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methylaziridine)
91-22-5	Quinoline
106-51-4	Quinone (p-Benzoquinone)
100-42-5	Styrene
96-09-3	Styrene oxide
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
7550-45-0	Titanium tetrachloride
108-88-3	Toluene
95-80-7	Toluene-2,4-diamine
584-84-9	2,4-Toluene diisocyanate
95-53-4	o-Toluidine
8001-35-2	Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
121-44-8	Triethylamine
1582-09-8	Trifluralin
540-84-1	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane

Service Number	Pollutant
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate
593-60-2	Vinyl bromide
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride
75-35-4	Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)
1330-20-7	Xylenes (mixed isomers)
95-47-6	o-Xylene
108-38-3	m-Xylene
106-42-3	p-Xylene
	Antimony Compounds
	Arsenic Compounds (inorganic including arsine)
	Beryllium Compounds
	Cadmium Compounds
	Chromium Compounds
	Cobalt Compounds
	Coke Oven Emissions
	Cyanide Compounds ¹
	Glycol ethers ²
	Lead Compounds
	Manganese Compounds
	Mercury Compounds
	Fine mineral fibers ³
	Nickel Compounds
	Polycyclic Organic Matter ⁴
	Radionuclides (including radon) ⁵
	Selenium Compounds

Note:

For all listings above which contain the word “compounds” and for glycol ethers, the following applies: Unless otherwise specified, these listings are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named chemical (i.e., antimony, arsenic, etc.) as part of that chemical’s infrastructure.

1. X'CN where X = H' or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example, KCN or Ca(CN)₂.
2. On January 12, 1999 (FR64:1780), EPA proposed to modify the definition of glycol ethers to exclude surfactant alcohol ethoxylates and their derivatives (SAED). This proposal was based on EPA's finding that emissions, ambient concentrations, bioaccumulation, or deposition of SAED may not reasonably be anticipated to cause adverse human health or environmental effects. EPA also proposed to make conforming changes in the definition of glycol ethers with respect to the designation of hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

The proposal reads as follows:

"The definition of the glycol ethers category of hazardous air-pollutants, as established by 42 U.S.C. 7412(b)(1) includes mono-and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethyleneglycol $R-(OCH_2CH_2)_n-OR'$

Where:

n= 1, 2, or 3

R= alkyl C7 or less, or phenyl or alkyl substituted phenyl

R'= H, or alkyl C7 or less, or carboxylic acid ester, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, or sulfonate."

3. (Under Review)
4. (Under Review)
5. A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay.

Appendix 2

Permit Exemptions

No permit is required for the following classes of equipment:

- a) Air contaminant detectors or recorders, combustion controllers or combustion shutoffs;
- b) Air conditioning or ventilating equipment not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from associated equipment;
- c) Each fuel burning emission unit for indirect systems and for heating and reheating furnace systems used exclusively for residential, or commercial establishments using gas and/or fuel oil exclusively with a design heat input capacity of less than 14.6 MW (50 mmbtu/hr) , except that a permit shall be required for any such emission unit with a design heat input capacity of at least 10 mmbtu/hr that was constructed, reconstructed or modified after June 9, 1989 and that is subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart D;
- d) Each fuel burning emission unit other than those listed in subsection (c) of this Section for direct systems used for comfort heating purposes and indirect heating systems with a design heat input capacity of less than 2930 kW (10 mmbtu/hr);
- e) Internal combustion engines or boilers (including the fuel system) of motor vehicles, locomotives, air craft, watercraft, lifttrucks and other vehicles powered by nonroad engines;
- f) Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including associated laboratory fume hoods, vacuum producing devices and control devices installed primarily to address potential accidental releases;
- g) Coating operations located at a source using not in excess of 18,925 l (5,000 gal) of coating (including thinner) per year;
- h) Any emission unit acquired exclusively for domestic use, except that a permit shall be required for any incinerator and for any fuel combustion emission unit using solid fuel with a design heat input capacity of 14.6 MW (50 mmbtu/hr) or more;

- i) Any stationary internal combustion engine with a rated power output of less than 1118 kW (1500 horsepower), except that a permit shall be required for any stationary gas turbine engine with a rated heat input at peak load of 10.7 gigajoules/hr (10 mmbtu/hr) or more that is constructed, reconstructed or modified after October 3, 1977 and that is subject to requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart GG;
- j) Rest room facilities and associated cleanup operations, and stacks or vents used to prevent the escape of sewer gases through plumbing traps;
- k) Safety devices designed to protect life and limb, provided that a permit is not otherwise required for the emission unit with which the safety device is associated;
- l) Storage tanks for liquids for retail dispensing except for storage tanks that are subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.583(a)(2), 218.583(a)(2) or 219.583(a)(2);
- m) Printing operations with aggregate organic solvent usage that never exceeds 2,839 l (750 gal) per year from all printing lines at the source, including organic solvent from inks, dilutents, fountain solutions and cleaning materials;
- n) Storage tanks of:
 - 1) Organic liquids with a capacity of less than 37,850 l (10,000 gal), provided the storage tank is not used to store any material listed as a hazardous air pollutant pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act, and provided the storage tank is not subject to the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.583(a)(2), 218.583(a)(2) or 219.583(a)(2);
 - 2) Any size containing exclusively soaps, detergents, surfactants, waxes, glycerin, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, sweetener, corn syrup, aqueous salt solutions or aqueous caustic solutions, provided an organic solvent has not been mixed with such materials; or
 - 3) Any size containing virgin or re-refined distillate oil, hydrocarbon condensate from natural gas pipeline or storage systems, lubricating oil or residual fuel oils.

- o) Threaded pipe connections, vessel manways, flanges, valves, pump seals, pressure relief valves, pressure relief devices and pumps;
- p) Sampling connections used exclusively to withdraw materials for testing and analyses;
- q) All storage tanks of Illinois crude oil with capacity of less than 151,400 l (40,000 gal) located on oil field sites;
- r) All organic material-water single or multiple compartment effluent water separator facilities for Illinois crude oil of vapor pressure of less than 34.5 kPa absolute (5 psia);
- s) Grain-handling operations, exclusive of grain-drying operations, with an annual grain through-put not exceeding 300,000 bushels;
- t) Grain-drying operations with a total grain-drying capacity not exceeding 750 bushels per hour for 5% moisture extraction at manufacturer's rated capacity, using the American Society of Agricultural Engineers Standard 248.2, Section 9, Basis for Stating Drying Capacity of Batch and Continuous-Flow Grain Dryers;
- u) Portable grain-handling equipment and one-turn storage space;
- v) Cold cleaning degreasers that are not in-line cleaning machines, where the vapor pressure of the solvents used never exceeds 2 kPa (15 mmHg or 0.3 psi) measured at 38(C (100(F) or 0.7 kPa (5 mmHg or 0.1 psi) at 20(C (68(F);
- w) Coin-operated dry cleaning operations;
- x) Dry cleaning operations at a source that consume less than 30 gallons per month of perchloroethylene;
- y) Brazing, soldering, wave soldering or welding equipment, including associated ventilation hoods;
- z) Cafeterias, kitchens, and other similar facilities, including smokehouses, used for preparing food or beverages, but not including facilities used in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution of food, beverages, food or beverage products, or food or beverage components;

- aa) Equipment for carving, cutting, routing, turning, drilling, machining, sawing, surface grinding, sanding, planing, buffing, sand blast cleaning, shot blasting, shot peening, or polishing ceramic artwork, leather, metals (other than beryllium), plastics, concrete, rubber, paper stock, wood or wood products, where such equipment is either:
- 1) Used for maintenance activity;
 - 2) Manually operated;
 - 3) Exhausted inside a building; or
 - 4) Vented externally with emissions controlled by an appropriately operated cyclonic inertial separator (cyclone), filter, electro-static precipitator or a scrubber.
- bb) Feed mills that produce no more than 10,000 tons of feed per calendar year, provided that a permit is not otherwise required for the source pursuant to Section 201.142, 201.143 or 201.144;
- cc) Extruders used for the extrusion of metals, minerals, plastics, rubber or wood, excluding:
- 1) Extruders used in the manufacture of polymers;
 - 2) Extruders using foaming agents or release agents that contain volatile organic materials or Class I or II substances subject to the requirements of Title VI of the Clean Air Act; and
 - 3) Extruders processing scrap material that was produced using foaming agents containing volatile organic materials or Class I or II substances subject to the requirements of Title VI of the Clean Air Act.
- dd) Furnaces used for melting metals, other than beryllium, with a brim full capacity of less than 450 cubic inches by volume;
- ee) Equipment used for the melting or application of less than 22,767 kg/yr (50,000 lbs/yr) of wax to which no organic solvent has been added;
- ff) Equipment used for filling drums, pails or other packaging containers, excluding aerosol cans, with soaps, detergents, surfac-

tants, lubricating oils, waxes, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, glycerin, sweeteners, corn syrup, aqueous salt solutions or aqueous caustic solutions, provided an organic solvent has not been mixed with such materials;

- gg) Loading and unloading systems for railcars, tank trucks, or watercraft that handle only the following liquid materials: soaps, detergents, surfactants, lubricating oils, waxes, glycerin, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, sweetener, corn syrup, aqueous salt solutions or aqueous caustic solutions, provided an organic solvent has not been mixed with such materials;
- hh) Equipment used for the mixing and blending of materials at ambient temperatures to make water based adhesives, provided each material mixed or blended contains less than 5% organic solvent by weight;
- ii) Die casting machines where a metal or plastic is formed under pressure in a die located at a source with a throughput of less than 2,000,000 lbs of metal or plastic per year, in the aggregate, from all die casting machines;
- jj) Air pollution control devices used exclusively with other equipment that is exempt from permitting, as provided in this Section;
- kk) An emission unit for which a registration system designed to identify sources and emission units subject to emission control requirements is in place, such as the registration system found at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.586 (Gasoline Dispensing Operations - Motor Vehicle Fueling Operations) and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218, Subpart HH (Motor Vehicle Refinishing);
- ll) Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy;
- mm) Equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing;
- nn) General vehicle maintenance and servicing activities conducted at a source, motor vehicle repair shops, and motor vehicle body shops, but not including:
 - 1) Gasoline fuel handling; and
 - 2) Motor vehicle refinishing.
- oo) Equipment using water, water and soap or detergent, or a sus-

pension of abrasive in water for purposes of cleaning or finishing, provided no organic solvent has been added to the water;

- pp) Administrative activities including, but not limited to, paper shredding, copying, photographic activities and blueprinting machines. This does not include incinerators;
- qq) Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers processing that have been cleaned with water solutions of bleach or detergents that are:
 - 1) Located at a source and process clothing, bedding and other fabric items used at the source, provided that any organic solvent present in such items before processing that is retained from cleanup operations shall be addressed as part of the VOM emissions from use of cleaning materials;
 - 2) Located at a commercial laundry; or
 - 3) Coin operated.
- rr) Housekeeping activities for cleaning purposes, including collecting spilled and accumulated materials, including operation of fixed vacuum cleaning systems specifically for such purposes, but not including use of cleaning materials that contain organic solvent;
- ss) Refrigeration systems, including storage tanks used in refrigeration systems, but excluding any combustion equipment associated with such systems;
- tt) Activities associated with the construction, on-site repair, maintenance or dismantlement of buildings, utility lines, pipelines, wells, excavations, earthworks and other structures that do not constitute emission units;
- uu) Piping and storage systems for natural gas, propane and liquefied petroleum gas;
- vv) Water treatment or storage systems, as follows:
 - 1) Systems for potable water or boiler feedwater;
 - 2) Systems, including cooling towers, for process water, provided that such water has not been in direct or indirect contact with process streams that contain volatile organic mate-

rial or materials listed as hazardous air pollutants pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act.

- ww) Lawn care, landscape maintenance and grounds keeping activities;
- xx) Containers, reservoirs or tanks used exclusively in dipping operations to coat objects with oils, waxes or greases, provided no organic solvent has been mixed with such materials;
- yy) Use of consumer products, including hazardous substances as that term is defined in the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.), where the product is used at a source in the same manner as normal consumer use;
- zz) Activities directly used in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, injury or other medical condition;
- aaa) Activities associated with the construction, repair or maintenance of roads or other paved or open areas, including operation of street sweepers, vacuum trucks, spray trucks and other vehicles related to the control of fugitive emissions of such roads or other areas;
- bbb) Storage and handling of drums or other transportable containers, where the containers are sealed during storage and handling;
- ccc) Activities at a source associated with the maintenance, repair or dismantlement of an emission unit or other equipment installed at the source, not including the shutdown of the unit or equipment, including preparation for maintenance, repair or dismantlement, and preparation for subsequent startup, including preparation of a shutdown vessel for entry, replacement of insulation, welding and cutting, and steam purging of a vessel prior to startup;
- ddd) Equipment used for corona arc discharge surface treatment of plastic with a power rating of 5 kW or less or equipped with an ozone destruction device;
- eee) Equipment used to seal or cut plastic bags for commercial, industrial or domestic use; *and*
- fff) Each direct-fired gas dryer used for a washing, cleaning, coating or printing line, excluding:

- 1) Dryers with a rated heat input capacity of 2930 kW (10 mmbtu/hr) or more; and
 - 2) Dryers for which emissions other than those attributable to combustion of fuel in the dryer, including emissions attributable to use or application of cleaning agents, washing materials, coatings or inks or other process materials that contain volatile organic material are not addressed as part of the permitting of such line, if a permit is otherwise required for the line; and
- ggg) Municipal solid waste landfills with a maximum total design capacity of less than 2.5 million Mg or 2.5 million m³ that are not required to install a gas collection and control system pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 220 or 800 through 849 or Section 9.1 of the Act.

(Source: Amended at 22 Ill. Reg. 11823, effective July 31, 1998)

Additional Assistance

There are two other documents available from the Illinois EPA that are similar in format to this document

- “Does Your Business Need A Land Pollution Control Permit?”
- “Does Your Business Need A Water Pollution Control Permit?”

You may obtain copies of either document, or additional copies of this document, by contacting Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (DCCA) Small Business Environmental Assistance Program or the Office of Small Business at the Illinois EPA or by contacting the appropriate permit section:

- DCCA Small Business Environmental Assistance Program
800/252-3998
- Illinois EPA Office of Small Business
888/EPA-1996
- Illinois EPA Bureau of Air Permit Section
217/782-2113

- Illinois EPA Bureau of Land Permit Section
217/524-3300
- Illinois EPA Bureau of Water Permit Section
217/782-0610

You may also obtain information or assistance from these sections by calling the above numbers.



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